

TROY LAW, PLLC
John Troy (JT 0481)
41-25 Kissena Boulevard Suite 119
Flushing, NY 11355
Tel: (718) 762-1324
Attorney for the Plaintiff, proposed FLSA Collective and potential Rule 23 Class

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT OF NEW YORK**

ZHENGJIAN WANG,
on his own behalf and on behalf of others similarly situated

Plaintiff,
v.

XING YUE, INC.
d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet;

JIA XING 39TH, INC.
d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet;

XING WONG GOURMET, INC.
d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; and

LI XING, INC.
d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet;

JING HUANG ZHENG,
JUNE ZENG,
CHENG ZHONG HUANG,
YUE YUAN WANG,
XING HUANG, and
LILI LIAO

Defendants.

Case No. 19-cv-05072

**29 U.S.C. § 216(b)
COLLECTIVE ACTION &
FED. R. CIV. P. 23 CLASS
ACTION**

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff ZHENGJIAN WANG (hereinafter referred to as Plaintiff), on behalf of himself and others similarly situated, by and through his attorney, Troy Law, PLLC, hereby brings this complaint against Defendants XING YUE, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; JIA XING 39TH, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; XING WONG GOURMET, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; and LI XING, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; JING HUANG ZHENG, JUNE ZENG, CHENG

ZHONG HUANG, YUE YUAN WANG, XING HUANG, and LILI LIAO, and alleges as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This action is brought by the Plaintiff ZHENGJIAN WANG, on behalf of himself as well as other employees similarly situated, against the Defendants for alleged violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, (FLSA) 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* and New York Labor Law (NYLL), arising from Defendants' various willfully and unlawful employment policies, patterns and practices.

2. Upon information and belief, Defendants have willfully and intentionally committed widespread violations of the FLSA and NYLL by engaging in pattern and practice of failing to pay its employees, including Plaintiff, minimum wage for each hour worked and overtime compensation for all hours worked over forty (40) each workweek.

3. Plaintiff alleges pursuant to the FLSA, that he is entitled to recover from the Defendants: (1) unpaid minimum wage and unpaid overtime wages, (2) out of pocket expenses to delivery experts on the road, (3) the full portion of the tips illegally retained by Defendants, (4) liquidated damages, (5) prejudgment and post-judgement interest; and or (6) attorney's fees and cost.

4. Plaintiff further alleges pursuant to NYLL § 650 *et seq.* and 12 New York Codes, Rules and Regulations § 146 (NYCRR) that he is entitled to recover from the Defendants: (1) unpaid minimum wage compensation and unpaid overtime compensation, (2) unpaid spread-of-hours premium, (3) up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per Plaintiff for Defendants' failure to provide a Time of Hire Notice detailing rates of pay and payday, (4) up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per Plaintiff for Defendants' failure to provide a paystub that

accurately and truthfully lists employee's hours along with the employee's name, employer's name, employer's address and telephone number, employee's rate or rates of pay, any deductions made from employee's wages, any allowances claimed as part of the minimum wage, and the employee's gross and net wages for each pay day, (5) out of pocket expenses to delivery experts on the road, (6) the full portion of the tips illegally retained by Defendants, (7) liquidated damages equal to the sum of unpaid minimum wage, unpaid "spread of hours" premium, unpaid overtime in the amount of twenty five percent under NYLL § 190 et seq., § 650 et seq., and one hundred percent after April 9, 2011 under NY Wage Theft Prevention Act, (8) 9% simple prejudgment interest provided by NYLL, (9) post-judgment interest, and (10) attorney's fees and costs.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Court has original federal question jurisdiction over this controversy under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and has supplemental jurisdiction over the NYLL claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

6. Venue is proper in the Southern District Court of New York pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (c), because Defendants conduct business in this District, and the acts and omissions giving rise to the claims herein alleged took place in this District.

PLAINTIFF

7. From on or about December 24, 2018 to March 08, 2019, Plaintiff ZHENGJIAN WANG was employed by Defendants to work as a deliveryman at 242 W 56th St, New York, NY 10019.

DEFENDANTS

Corporate Defendants

8. Defendant XING YUE INC d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet is a domestic business corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York with a principal address at 242 W 56th St, New York, NY 10019.

9. XING YUE INC d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet is a business engaged in interstate commerce that has gross sales in excess of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) per year.

10. XING YUE INC d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet purchased and handled goods moved in interstate commerce.

11. Defendant JIA XING 39TH INC d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet is a domestic business corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York with a principal address at 21 W 39th, New York, NY 10018.

12. JIA XING 39TH INC d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet is a business engaged in interstate commerce that has gross sales in excess of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) per year.

13. JIA XING 39TH INC d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet purchased and handled goods moved in interstate commerce.

14. Defendant XING WONG GOURMET INC d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet is a domestic business corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York with a principal address at 1395 2nd Ave, New York, NY 10021.

15. XING WONG GOURMET INC d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet is a business engaged in interstate commerce that has gross sales in excess of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) per year.

16. XING WONG GOURMET INC d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet purchased and handled goods moved in interstate commerce.

17. Defendant LI XING INC d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet is a domestic business corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York with a principal address at 135-15 37th Ave, Flushing, NY 11354.

18. LI XING INC d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet is a business engaged in interstate commerce that has gross sales in excess of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) per year.

19. LI XING INC d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet purchased and handled goods moved in interstate commerce.

Owner/Operator Defendants

20. The Individual Defendants are officers, directors, managers and/or majority shareholders or owners of the Corporate Defendant and being among the ten largest shareholders and/or LLC members, are individually responsible for unpaid wages under the New York Business Corporation Law and Limited Liability Company Law. NYBSC § 630(a), NYLLC § 609(c).

21. JING HUANG ZHENG known as Principal to Plaintiff and New York Alcoholic Beverage Control principal for XING YUE INC d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet, (1) had the power to hire and fire employees, (2) supervised and controlled employee work schedules or conditions of employment, (3) determined the rate and method of payment, and (4) maintained employee records at XING YUE, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; JIA XING 39TH, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; XING WONG GOURMET, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; and LI XING, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet.

22. JING HUANG ZHENG acted intentionally and maliciously and is an employer

pursuant to FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d) and regulations promulgated thereunder, 29 C.F.R. § 791.2, NYLL § 2 and the regulations thereunder, and is jointly and severally liable with XING YUE, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; JIA XING 39TH, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; XING WONG GOURMET, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; and LI XING, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet.

23. JUNE ZENG and Owner of XING YUE, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet, (1) had the power to hire and fire employees, (2) supervised and controlled employee work schedules or conditions of employment, (3) determined the rate and method of payment, and (4) maintained employee records at XING YUE, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; JIA XING 39TH, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; XING WONG GOURMET, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; and LI XING, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet.

24. JUNE ZENG acted intentionally and maliciously and is an employer pursuant to FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d) and regulations promulgated thereunder, 29 C.F.R. § 791.2, NYLL § 2 and the regulations thereunder, and is jointly and severally liable with XING YUE, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; JIA XING 39TH, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; XING WONG GOURMET, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; and LI XING, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet.

25. CHENG ZHONG HUANG known as Owner to Plaintiff and Owner of JIA XING 39th INC d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet and XING WONG GOURMET INC d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet, (1) had the power to hire and fire employees, (2) supervised and controlled employee work schedules or conditions of employment, (3) determined the rate and method of payment, and (4) maintained employee records at XING YUE, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; JIA XING 39TH, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; XING WONG

GOURMET, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; and LI XING, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet.

26. CHENG ZHONG HUANG acted intentionally and maliciously and is an employer pursuant to FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d) and regulations promulgated thereunder, 29 C.F.R. § 791.2, NYLL § 2 and the regulations thereunder, and is jointly and severally liable with XING YUE, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; JIA XING 39TH, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; XING WONG GOURMET, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; and LI XING, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet.

27. YUE YUAN WANG and Owner of XING WONG GOURMET, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet, (1) had the power to hire and fire employees, (2) supervised and controlled employee work schedules or conditions of employment, (3) determined the rate and method of payment, and (4) maintained employee records at XING YUE, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; JIA XING 39TH, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; XING WONG GOURMET, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; and LI XING, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet.

28. YUE YUAN WANG acted intentionally and maliciously and is an employer pursuant to FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d) and regulations promulgated thereunder, 29 C.F.R. § 791.2, NYLL § 2 and the regulations thereunder, and is jointly and severally liable with XING YUE, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; JIA XING 39TH, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; XING WONG GOURMET, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; and LI XING, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet.

29. XING HUANG known as Owner to Plaintiff and Owner of LI XING INC d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet, (1) had the power to hire and fire employees, (2) supervised and controlled employee work schedules or conditions of employment, (3) determined the rate and method of payment, and (4) maintained employee records at XING YUE, INC. d/b/a

Szechuan Gourmet; JIA XING 39TH, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; XING WONG GOURMET, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; and LI XING, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet.

30. XING HUANG acted intentionally and maliciously and is an employer pursuant to FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d) and regulations promulgated thereunder, 29 C.F.R. § 791.2, NYLL § 2 and the regulations thereunder, and is jointly and severally liable with XING YUE, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; JIA XING 39TH, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; XING WONG GOURMET, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; and LI XING, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet.

31. LILI LIAO known as Mother of Xing Huang to Plaintiff and Owner of LI XING INC d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet, (1) had the power to hire and fire employees, (2) supervised and controlled employee work schedules or conditions of employment, (3) determined the rate and method of payment, and (4) maintained employee records at XING YUE, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; JIA XING 39TH, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; XING WONG GOURMET, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; and LI XING, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet.

32. LILI LIAO acted intentionally and maliciously and is an employer pursuant to FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d) and regulations promulgated thereunder, 29 C.F.R. § 791.2, NYLL § 2 and the regulations thereunder, and is jointly and severally liable with XING YUE, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; JIA XING 39TH, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; XING WONG GOURMET, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; and LI XING, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Defendants Constitute an Enterprise

33. Upon information and belief, Corporate Defendants XING YUE, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; JIA XING 39TH, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; XING WONG GOURMET, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet are joint employers of Plaintiff and constitute an enterprise as the term is defined by 29 USC §203(r) insofar as they share staff, including Plaintiff, pay Plaintiff for the work performed at the enterprise no matter what location they worked; advertise the Corporate Defendants as an enterprise doing business as “Szechuan Gourmet” restaurant chain in New York City, and are otherwise engaged in related activities performed through unified operation and/or common control for a common business purpose, and are co-owned by the same partners.

34. The Corporate Defendants doing business as Szechuan Gourmet is owned by Defendants and Defendants’ family.

35. These Szechuan Gourmet’s maintain a common policy extending back many years of not paying at least the minimum wage for all hours worked and failing to pay overtime for hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours in a workweek.

36. Szechuan Gourmet had five active locations in New York:

- a. Szechuan Gourmet at 242 W 56th St., New York, NY 10019;
- b. Szechuan Gourmet at 21 W 39th St, New York, NY 10018;
- c. Szechuan Gourmet at 1395 2nd Ave, New York, NY 10021;
- d. Szechuan Gourmet at 135-15 37th Ave., Flushing, NY 11354.

37. Upon information and belief, Defendant XING HUANG goes to each of the SG Restaurants once a week to distribute wages to the SG Restaurant employees.

38. At all times relevant herein, XING YUE, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; JIA XING 39TH, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; XING WONG GOURMET, INC. d/b/a

Szechuan Gourmet was, and continues to be, an “enterprise engaged in commerce” within the meaning of FLSA.

39. At all relevant times, the work performed by Plaintiff was directly essential to the business operated by XING YUE, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; JIA XING 39TH, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet; XING WONG GOURMET, INC. d/b/a Szechuan Gourmet.

Wage and Hour Claims

40. There are at least one hundred (100) employees by the Szechuan Gourmet chain.

41. Defendants committed the following alleged acts knowingly, intentionally and willfully against the Plaintiff, the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs, and the Class.

42. Pursuant to NYCRR Part 146-2.2 and 29 USC § 203(m), an employer cannot take credit towards the basic minimum wage if a service employee or food service worker has not received notification of the tip credit.

43. At all relevant times, Defendants knowingly and willfully failed to pay Plaintiff and similarly situated employees at least the New York minimum wage for each hour worked.

44. At all relevant times, Defendants knowingly and willfully failed to pay Plaintiff his lawful overtime compensation of one and one-half times (1.5x) their regular rate of pay for all hours worked over forty (40) in a given workweek.

45. While employed by Defendants, Plaintiff was not exempt under federal and state laws requiring employers to pay employees overtime.

46. Defendants failed to keep full and accurate records of Plaintiff's hours and wages.

47. Upon information and belief, Defendants failed to keep full and accurate

records in order to mitigate liability for their wage violations. Defendants never furnished any notice of their use of tip credit.

48. At all relevant times, Defendants knowingly and willfully failed to provide Plaintiff and similarly situated employees with Time of Hire Notice reflecting true rates of pay and payday as well as paystub that lists employee's name, employer's name, employer's address and telephone number, employee's rate or rates of pay, any deductions made from employee's wages, any allowances claimed as part of the minimum wage, and the employee's gross and net wages for each pay day.

49. Defendants knew that the nonpayment of overtime pay and New York's "spread of hours" premium for every day in which Plaintiff worked over ten (10) hours would financially injure Plaintiff and similarly situated employees and violate state and federal laws.

50. Defendants did not post the required New York State Department of Labor posters regarding minimum wage pay rates, overtime pay, tip credit, and pay day.

Plaintiff ZHENGJIAN WANG

51. From on or about December 24, 2018 to March 08, 2019, Plaintiff ZHENGJIAN WANG was employed by Defendants to work as a deliveryman at 242 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

52. From on or about December 24, 2018 to March 08, 2019, Plaintiff ZHENGJIAN WANG's regular work schedule ran from 11:00 to 21:30 with no break for ten and a half (10.5) hours a day, for five (5) days and fifty two and a half (52.5) hours a week two thirds (2/3) of the time and for six (6) days and sixty three (63) hours a week the other third (1/3) of the time for a total of fifty-three (53) hours each week.

53. From on or about December 24, 2018 to March 08, 2019, Plaintiff

ZHENGJIAN WANG was paid biweekly, in cash, at a rate of eighty dollars (\$80.00) per day.

54. At all relevant times, Plaintiff ZHENGJIAN WANG was not paid overtime pay for overtime work.

55. At all relevant times, Plaintiff ZHENGJIAN WANG was never informed of his hourly pay rate or any tip deductions toward the minimum wage.

56. Further, at all relevant times, Plaintiff ZHENGJIAN WANG had his tips misappropriated.

57. Specifically, every work day, the Defendants retained around ten percent (10%) of Plaintiff ZHENGJIAN WANG's tips.

58. Throughout his employment, Plaintiff ZHENGJIAN WANG was not given a statement with his weekly payment reflecting employee's name, employer's name, employer's address and telephone number, employee's rate or rates of pay, any deductions made from employee's wages, any allowances claimed as part of the minimum wage, and the employee's gross and net wages for each pay day in Chinese, Plaintiff's native language.

59. Throughout his employment, Plaintiff ZHENGJIAN WANG was not compensated at least at one-and-one-half his promised hourly wage for all hours worked above forty (40) in each workweek.

60. Throughout his employment, Plaintiff ZHENGJIAN WANG was not compensated for New York's "spread of hours" premium for shifts that lasted longer than ten (10) hours at his promised rate.

61. As part of Plaintiff's employment with Defendants, Plaintiff ZHENGJIAN WANG was required to bear the cost of the purchase and the maintenance of an electric bicycle.

COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS

62. Plaintiff brings this action individually and as class representative individually and on behalf of all other and former non-exempt employees who have been or were employed by the Defendants for up to the last three (3) years, through entry of judgment in this case (the “Collective Action Period”) and whom were not compensated at their promised hourly rate for all hours worked and at one and one half times their promised work for all hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours per week (the “Collective Action Members”).

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

63. Plaintiff brings his NYLL claims pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (“Fed. R. Civ. P.”) Rule 23, on behalf of all non-exempt personnel employed by Defendants on or after the date that is six years before the filing of the Complaint in this case as defined herein (the “Class Period”).

64. All said persons, including Plaintiff, are referred to herein as the “Class.”

65. The Class members are readily ascertainable. The number and identity of the Class members are determinable from the records of Defendants. The hours assigned and worked, the positions held, and the rate of pay for each Class Member is also determinable from Defendants’ records. For purpose of notice and other purposes related to this action, their names and addresses are readily available from Defendants. Notice can be provided by means permissible under said Fed. R. Civ. P. 23.

Numerosity

66. The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable, and the disposition of their claims as a class will benefit the parties and the Court. Although the precise number of such persons is unknown, and the facts on which the

calculation of the number is presently within the sole control of the Defendants, upon information and belief, there are more than forty (40) members of the class.

Commonality

67. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class which predominate over any questions affecting only individual class members, including:

- a. Whether Defendant employed Plaintiff and the Class within the meaning of the New York law;
- b. Whether Plaintiff and Class members are promised and not paid at their promised hourly wage;
- c. Whether Plaintiff and Class members are not paid at least the hourly minimum wage for each hour worked;
- d. Whether Defendants unlawfully retained portions of Plaintiff and Class members' tips;
- e. Whether Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to and paid overtime at their promised hourly wage under the New York Labor Law;
- f. Whether Defendants maintained a policy, pattern and/or practice of failing to pay Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class spread-of-hours pay as required by the NYLL;
- g. Whether Plaintiff and Class members are required to provide and maintain tools of the trade on Defendants' behalf at their own cost;
- h. Whether Defendants maintained a policy, pattern and/or practice of failing to provide requisite statutory meal periods;
- i. Whether Defendants provided a Time of Hire Notice detailing rates of pay and payday at the start of Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class's start of employment and/or timely

thereafter;

- j. Whether Defendants provided paystubs detailing the rates of pay and credits taken towards the minimum wage to Plaintiff and the Rule 23 class on each payday; and
- k. At what common rate, or rates subject to common method of calculation was and is Defendants required to pay the Class members for their work.

Typicality

68. Plaintiff's claims are typical of those claims which could be alleged by any member of the Class, and the relief sought is typical of the relief that would be sought by each member of the Class in separate actions. All the Class members were subject to the same corporate practices of Defendants, as alleged herein, of failing to pay minimum wage or overtime compensation. Defendants' corporate-wide policies and practices affected all Class members similarly, and Defendants benefitted from the same type of unfair and/or wrongful acts as to each Class member. Plaintiff and other Class members sustained similar losses, injuries and damages arising from the same unlawful policies, practices and procedures.

Adequacy

69. Plaintiff is able to fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class and have no interests antagonistic to the Class. Plaintiff is represented by attorneys who are experienced and competent in representing Plaintiffs in both class action and wage-and-hour employment litigation cases.

Superiority

70. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy, particularly in the context of wage-and-hour litigation where individual Class members lack the financial resources to vigorously prosecute a lawsuit

against corporate defendants. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently and without the unnecessary duplication of efforts and expenses that numerous individual actions engender. Because the losses, injuries and damages suffered by each of the individual Class members are small in the sense pertinent to a class action analysis, the expenses and burden of individual litigation would make it extremely difficult or impossible for the individual Class members to redress the wrongs done to them. Further, important public interests will be served by addressing the matter as a class action. The adjudication of individual litigation claims would result in a great expenditure of Court and public resources; however, treating the claims as a class action would result in a significant saving of these costs. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class would create a risk of inconsistent and/or varying adjudications with respect to the individual members of the Class, establishing incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants and resulting in the impairment of Class members' rights and the disposition of their interests through actions to which they were not parties. The issues in this action can be decided by means of common, class-wide proof. In addition, if appropriate, the Court can, and is empowered to, fashion methods to efficiently manage this action as a class action.

71. Upon information and belief, Defendants and other employers throughout the state violate the New York Labor Law. Current employees are often afraid to assert their rights out of fear of direct or indirect retaliation. Former employees are fearful of bringing claims because doing so can harm their employment, future employment, and future efforts to secure employment. Class actions provide class members who are not named in the complaint a degree of anonymity which allows for the vindication of their rights while eliminating or

reducing these risks.

STATEMENT OF CLAIMS

COUNT I.

**[Violation of 29 U.S.C. §203(m) and (t)—Illegal Retention of Tips
Brought on behalf of Plaintiffs]**

72. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

73. A tip is the sole property of the tipped employee regardless of whether the employer takes a tip credit.

74. The FLSA prohibits any arrangement between the employer and tipped employee whereby any part of the tip received becomes the property of the employer.

COUNT II.

**[Illegal Tip Retention, NYLL §146-2.18 and NYLL §146-2.20
Brought on behalf of Plaintiffs]**

75. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

76. Section 196-d of the New York State Labor Law prohibits employers from demanding, accepting, or retaining, directly or indirectly, any part of an employee's gratuity or any charge purported to be a gratuity.

COUNT III.

**[Violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act—Failure to Pay Minimum Wage/ Unpaid Wages
Brought on behalf of the Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective]**

77. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

78. At all relevant times, Defendants had a policy and practice of refusing to pay

Plaintiff in full, and the similarly situated collective action members, for some or all of the hours they worked.

79. The FLSA provides that any employer who violates the provisions of 29 U.S.C. § 206 shall be liable to the employees affected in the amount of their unpaid wage, and in an additional equal amount as liquidated damages.

80. Defendants knowingly and willfully disregarded the provisions of the FLSA as evidenced by failing to compensate Plaintiff and Collective Class Members at the statutory minimum wage when they knew or should have known such was due and that failing to do so would financially injure Plaintiff and Collective Action members.

COUNT IV.

[Violation of New York Labor Law—Failure to Pay Minimum Wage/ Unpaid Wages Brought on behalf of Plaintiff and Rule 23 Class]

81. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

82. At all relevant times, Plaintiff is employed by Defendants within the meaning of New York Labor Law §§ 2 and 651.

83. At all relevant times, Defendants had a policy and practice of refusing to pay Plaintiff, and the collective action members, in full for some or all of the hours they worked.

84. Defendants knowingly and willfully violated Plaintiff's and similarly situated Class Members' rights by failing to pay him minimum wages in the lawful amount for hours worked.

85. An employer who fails to pay the minimum wage shall be liable, in addition to the amount of any underpayments, for liquidated damages equal to twenty five percent (25%) of the shortfall under NYLL §§ 190 *et seq.*, §§ 650 *et seq.*, and one hundred percent (100%) after April 9, 2011 under NY Wage Theft Prevention Act, and interest.

COUNT V.

**[Violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act—Failure to Pay Overtime
Brought on behalf of the Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective]**

86. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

87. The FLSA provides that no employer engaged in commerce shall employ a covered employee for a work week longer than forty (40) hours unless such employee receives compensation for employment in excess of forty (40) hours at a rate not less than one and one-half times the regular rate at which he is employed, or one and one-half times the minimum wage, whichever is greater. 29 U.S.C. § 207(a).

88. The FLSA provides that any employer who violates the provisions of 29 U.S.C. § 207 shall be liable to the employees affected in the amount of their unpaid overtime compensation, and in an additional equal amount as liquidated damages. 29 USC § 216(b).

89. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective their overtime pay violated the FLSA.

90. At all relevant times, Defendants had, and continue to have, a policy of practice of refusing to pay overtime compensation at the statutory rate of time and a half to Plaintiff and Collective Action Members for all hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek, which violated and continues to violate the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201, *et seq.*, including 29 U.S.C. §§ 207(a)(1) and 215(a).

91. The FLSA and supporting regulations required employers to notify employees of employment law requires employers to notify employment law requirements. 29 C.F.R. § 516.4.

92. Defendants willfully failed to notify Plaintiff and FLSA Collective of the requirements of the employment laws in order to facilitate their exploitation of Plaintiff and

FLSA Collectives' labor.

93. Defendants knowingly and willfully disregarded the provisions of the FLSA as evidenced by their failure to compensate Plaintiff and Collective Class Members the statutory overtime rate of time and one half for all hours worked in excess of forty (40) per week when they knew or should have known such was due and that failing to do so would financially injure Plaintiff and Collective Action members.

COUNT VI.

**[Violation of New York Labor Law—Failure to Pay Overtime
Brought on behalf of Plaintiff and Rule 23 Class]**

94. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

95. An employer who fails to pay the minimum wage shall be liable, in addition to the amount of any underpayments, for liquidated damages equal to twenty-five percent (25%) before April 9, 2011 and one hundred percent (100%) thereafter under NY Wage Theft Prevention Act, and interest.

96. At all relevant times, Defendants had a policy and practice of refusing to pay the overtime compensation to Plaintiff at one and one-half times the hourly rate the Plaintiff and the class are entitled to.

97. Defendant's failure to pay Plaintiff his overtime pay violated the NYLL.

98. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff was not in good faith.

COUNT VII.

**[Violation of New York Labor Law—Spread of Time Pay
Brought on behalf of Plaintiff and Rule 23 Class]**

99. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

100. The NYLL requires employers to pay an extra hour's pay for every day that an

employee works an interval in excess of ten hours pursuant to NYLL §§ 190, *et seq.*, and §§ 650, *et seq.*, and New York State Department of Labor regulations § 146-1.6.

101. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff spread-of-hours pay was not in good faith.

COUNT VIII.

**[Violation of New York Labor Law—Failure to Provide Meal Periods
Brought on behalf of Plaintiff and the Rule 23 Class]**

102. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

103. The NYLL requires that employees provide: a noon day meal period of at least thirty (30) minutes for employees who work a shift of more than six hours extending over the noon day meal period from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.; an additional meal period between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. of at least twenty (20) minutes for employees whose shift started before 11 a.m. and continues later than 7 p.m.; and/or a forty-five (45) minute meal period at a time midway between the beginning and end of the shift for employees whose shift lasts more than six hours and starts between 1 p.m. and 6 a.m. NYLL § 162.

104. Defendants failed to provide meal periods required by NYLL § 162 for every day that Plaintiff worked.

105. Though the Department of Labor commissioner may permit a shorter time to be fixed for meal periods than hereinbefore provided, such permit must be in writing and be kept conspicuously posted in the main entrance of the establishment. No such permit is posted.

106. Defendants' failure to provide the meal periods required by NYLL § 162 was not in good faith.

COUNT IX.

**[Violation of New York Labor Law—Failure to Keep Records
Brought on behalf of Plaintiff and Rule 23 Class]**

107. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

108. Defendants did not maintain, establish and preserve Plaintiff's weekly payroll records for a period of not less than six years, as required by NYCRR § 146-2.1.

109. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff has sustained damages including loss of earning, in an amount to be established at trial, liquidated damages, pre-judgment interest, costs and attorneys' fee, pursuant to the state law.

110. Upon information and belief, Defendants failed to maintain adequate and accurate written records of actual hours worked and true wages earned by Plaintiff in order to facilitate their exploitation of Plaintiff's labor.

111. Defendants' failure to maintain adequate and accurate written records of actual hours worked and true wages earned by Plaintiff were not in good faith.

COUNT X.

**[Violation of New York Labor Law—Failure to Provide Time of Hire Wage Notice
Brought on behalf of Plaintiff and Rule 23 Class]**

112. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

113. The NYLL and supporting regulations require employers to provide written notice of the rate or rates of pay and the basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as a part of minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address

if different; the telephone number of the employer. NYLL §195-1(a).

114. Defendants intentionally failed to provide notice to employees in violation of New York Labor Law § 195, which requires all employers to provide written notice in the employee's primary language about the terms and conditions of employment related to rate of pay, regular pay cycle and rate of overtime on their or her first day of employment.

115. Defendants not only did not provide notice to each employee at Time of Hire, but failed to provide notice to Plaintiff even after the fact.

116. Due to Defendants' violations of New York Labor Law, Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Defendants, jointly and severally, \$50 for each workday that the violation occurred or continued to occur, up to \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to New York Labor Law. N.Y. Lab. Law §198(1-b).

COUNT XI.

[Violation of New York Labor Law—Failure to Provide Wage Statements Brought on behalf of Plaintiff and Rule 23 Class]

117. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

118. The NYLL and supporting regulations require employers to provide detailed paystub information to employees every payday. NYLL § 195-1(d).

119. Defendants have failed to make a good faith effort to comply with the New York Labor Law with respect to compensation of each Plaintiff, and did not provide the paystub on or after each Plaintiffs' payday.

120. Due to Defendants' violations of New York Labor Law, Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Defendants, jointly and severally, \$250 for each workday of the violation, up to \$5,000 for each Plaintiff together with costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to New York Labor Law. N.Y. Lab. Law §198(1-d).

COUNT XII.

[Breach of Implied Contract for Reimbursement of all Costs and Expenses of Electric Delivery Vehicle, including Depreciation, Insurance, Maintenance and Repairs Brought on behalf of the Plaintiff and the Class]

121. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

122. Throughout the relevant period, Defendants required their deliverymen to bear all of the “out-of-pocket” costs associated with their vehicles, including the purchase, maintenance, repair, maintenance of the delivery vehicles, including bicycles and electric bicycles.

123. Based on his personal experience and available information, Plaintiff can document actual “out-of-pocket” vehicle related expenses of his electricity delivery bicycle.

124. The conduct of Defendants, and the course of Defendant’s conduct between the parties, evidenced an intent for Plaintiff to maintain the delivery vehicle in working condition.

125. Plaintiff purchased, maintained and repaired the electric bicycle at his own expense.

126. Plaintiff performed these deliveries for the sole benefit of the Defendants.

127. Defendants neither explicitly nor implicitly requested Plaintiff to cease the purchase of gasoline and/or the maintenance of the vehicle.

128. As a result of the afore-alleged conduct of the parties, an implied contract arose between them the terms of which are that Plaintiff would incur the expenses for bicycle purchase and vehicle maintenance, in exchange for compensation from Defendants for such expenses.

129. Defendants never compensated Plaintiff for any expenses incurred from the

purchase and maintenance of the electric bicycles, and the purchase of batteries. As a result, Defendants breached the implied contract by failing and refusing to pay Plaintiff a reasonable sum under the afore-alleged facts.

130. Defendants owe Plaintiff his overdue costs of delivery vehicles, cost of batter change, if applicable, and maintenance of the bicycle.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself, and on the behalf of the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs and Rule 23 Class, respectfully requests that this Court enter a judgment providing the following relief:

- a) Authorizing Plaintiff at the earliest possible time to give notice of this collective action, or that the Court issue such notice, to all persons who are presently, or have up through the extent allowable under the statute of limitations and including the date of issuance of court-supervised notice, been employed by Defendants as non-exempt employees. Such notice shall inform them that the civil notice has been filed, of the nature of the action, of his right to join this lawsuit if they believe they were denied premium overtime wages;
- b) Certification of this case as a collective action pursuant to FLSA;
- c) Issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all similarly situated members of the FLSA opt-in class, apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to assert timely FLSA claims and state claims in this action by filing individual Consent to Sue forms pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and appointing Plaintiff and their counsel to represent the Collective Action Members;
- d) A declaratory judgment that the practices complained of herein are unlawful under FLSA and New York Labor Law;

- e) An injunction against Corporate Defendants, its officers, agents, successors, employees, representatives and any and all persons acting in concert with them as provided by law, from engaging in each of unlawful practices and policies set forth herein;
- f) An award of unpaid minimum wage and overtime wages due under FLSA and New York Labor Law due Plaintiff and the Collective Action members plus compensatory and liquidated damages in the amount of twenty five percent (25%) prior to April 9, 2011 and one hundred percent (100%) thereafter under NY Wage Theft Prevention Act;
- g) An award of out-of-pocket breach-of-contract delivery costs for motorcycle expenses incurred and expended by Plaintiff on Defendants' bequest and behalf;
- h) An award of the entirety of Plaintiff's tip unlawfully withheld and retained by Defendants;
- i) An award of liquidated and/or punitive damages as a result of Defendants' knowing and willful failure to pay wages at least the hourly minimum wage, overtime compensation pursuant to 29 U.S.C. §216;
- j) Up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per Plaintiff for Defendants' failure to provide a Time of Hire Notice detailing rates of pay and payday;
- k) Up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per Plaintiff for Defendants' failure to provide a paystub that lists employee's name, employer's name, employer's address and telephone number, employee's rate or rates of pay, any deductions made from employee's wages, any allowances claimed as part of the minimum wage, and the employee's gross and net wages for each pay day;

- l) An award of liquidated and/or punitive damages as a result of Defendants' willful failure to overtime compensation, and "spread of hours" premium pursuant to New York Labor Law;
- m) An award of costs and expenses of this action together with reasonable attorneys' and expert fees pursuant to 29 U.S.C. §216(b) and NYLL §§198 and 663;
- n) The cost and disbursements of this action;
- o) An award of prejudgment and post-judgment fees;
- p) Providing that if any amounts remain unpaid upon the expiration of ninety days following the issuance of judgment, or ninety days after expiration of the time to appeal and no appeal is then pending, whichever is later, the total amount of judgment shall automatically increase by fifteen percent, as required by NYLL §198(4); and
- q) Such other and further legal and equitable relief as this Court deems necessary, just, and proper.

Dated: Flushing, New York

May 31, 2019

TROY LAW, PLLC
*Attorneys for the Plaintiff, proposed FLSA
Collective and potential Rule 23 Class*

/s/ John Troy
John Troy (JT0481)